



## **Human IL36 beta ELISA kit**

Human IL36 beta ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Human IL36 beta in serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants.

Catalog number: ARG82953

Package: 96 wells

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For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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### **MANUFACTURED BY:**

Arigo Biolaboratories Corporation

Address: No. 22, Ln. 227, Gongyuan Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan

Phone: +886 (3) 562 1738

Fax: +886 (3) 561 3008

Email: [info@arigobio.com](mailto:info@arigobio.com)

### INTRODUCTION

Interleukin 36, or IL-36, is a group of cytokines in the IL-1 family with pro-inflammatory effects. The role of IL-36 in inflammatory diseases is under investigation.

There are four members of the IL-36 family which bind to the IL-36 receptor (IL1RL2/IL-1Rrp2/IL-36 receptor dimer) with varying affinities. IL36A, IL36B, and IL36G are IL-36 receptor agonists. IL36RA is an IL-36 receptor antagonist, inhibiting IL-36R signaling. The agonists are known to activate NF- $\kappa$ B and mitogen-activated protein kinases to induce various proinflammatory mediators. Binding of the IL-36R agonists to IL-1Rrp2 recruits IL-1RAcP, activating the signaling pathway. IL-36Ra binds to IL-36R, preventing the recruitment of IL-1RAcP.

It has been found to activate T cell proliferation and release of IL-2. Before the functions of the IL-36 cytokines were determined, they were named as derivatives of IL-1F; they were renamed to their current designations in 2010.

The genes encoding for the IL-36 cytokines are found on chromosome 2q13.

Due to their predominant expression in epithelial tissues, IL-36 cytokines are believed to play a significant role in the pathogenesis of skin diseases, especially that of psoriasis. IL-36 has also been linked to psoriatic arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, and Sjögren's syndrome.

IL-36 must be cleaved at the N-terminus to become active, but the enzyme responsible for this is not known.

IL-36 is expressed by many cells types, most predominately keratinocytes, respiratory epithelium, various nervous tissue, and monocytes. [Provide by

Wikipedia: Interleukin 36]

### **PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY**

This Human IL36 beta ELISA kit is a quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay that measures the amount of Human IL36 beta in the samples. An antibody specific for Human IL36 beta has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any IL36 beta present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, a detection antibody specific for Human IL36 beta is added to the wells. Following wash to remove any unbound antibody reagent, a detection reagent is added. After intensive wash, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of IL36 beta bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped, and the intensity of the color is measured.

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### MATERIALS PROVIDED & STORAGE INFORMATION

Store all other components at 2-8°C. Microtiter wells must be stored at 2-8°C. Once the foil bag has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly again. Use the kit before expiration date.

Component	Quantity	Storage information
Antibody Coated microplate	8 X 12 strips	4°C
Standards (lyophilized)	3 vial (0.8 ng each vial)	-20°C
Standard & Sample Diluent Buffer	20 mL (ready to use)	4°C
30X Antibody Conjugate	1 vial	4°C
Antibody Conjugate Diluent Buffer	16 mL (ready to use)	4°C
30X HRP Conjugate	1 vial	4°C
HRP Conjugate Diluent Buffer	16 mL (ready to use)	4°C
20X Wash Buffer	50 mL	4°C
TMB substrate	12 mL (ready to use)	4°C (protect from light)
STOP solution	12 mL (ready to use)	4°C
Plate sealer	6 pieces	4°C

### **MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

- Microplate reader capable of reading at 450 nm
- Deionized or distilled water
- Mixer or Ultra-Turrax
- 37°C incubator
- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Microtiter plate washer (optional)

### **TECHNICAL NOTES AND PRECAUTIONS**

- Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection especially while handling blood or body fluid samples.
- Store the kit at 2-8°C at all times.
- Prior to beginning the assay procedure, bring all reagents and required number of strips to room temperature (22-25°C).
- Remove the number of strips required and return unused strips to the pack and reseal.
- Avoid air bubbles in the wells as this could result in lower binding efficiency and higher CV% of duplicate reading.
- Briefly spin down the all vials before use.
- If crystals are observed in the 20X Wash Buffer, warm to 40°C until the crystals are completely dissolved.
- Minimize lag time between wash steps to ensure the plate does not become completely dry during the assay.
- Ensure complete reconstitution and dilution of reagents prior to use.

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- Take care not to contaminate the TMB Substrate. Do not expose the TMB solution to glass, foil or metal. If the solution is blue before use, DO NOT USE IT.
- Do NOT return leftover TMB Substrate to bottle. Do NOT contaminate the unused TMB Substrate. If the solution is blue before use, DO NOT USE IT.
- Change pipette tips between the addition of different reagent or samples.
- Taping the well strips together with lab tape can be done as an extra precaution to avoid plate strips from coming loose during the procedure.
- Include a standard curve each time the assay is performed.
- Run both standards and samples in at least duplicates (triplicate is recommended).

### **SAMPLE COLLECTION & STORAGE INFORMATION**

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may be altered to optimize or complement the user's experimental design.

**Serum:** Collect blood in a tube with no anticoagulant. Allow the blood to clot at room temperature for 30 minutes. Centrifuge at 1,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.

**Plasma:** Collect blood with EDTA and centrifuge at 1,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.

**Cell culture supernatant:** Centrifuge at 300 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C to remove the cell debris.

#### **Note:**

1. Samples containing sodium azide should not be used in the assay.
2. Do not use haemolytic, icteric or lipaemic specimens.
3. Specimens should be capped and may be stored for up to one week at 2-8°C prior to assaying. Specimens stored for a longer time (up to 3 months) should be frozen at <-20°C prior to assay. Thawed samples should be inverted several times prior to testing.
4. If in an initial assay, a specimen is found to contain more than the highest standard, the specimens can be diluted with Diluent Buffer and re-assayed.



### REAGENT PREPARATION

- **1X Wash Buffer:** Dilute 20X Wash Buffer into distilled water to yield 1X Wash Buffer. (E.g., add 25 mL of 20X Wash Buffer into 475 mL of distilled water to a final volume of 500 mL) The 1X Wash Buffer is stable for up to 2 weeks at room temperature.
- **1X Antibody Conjugate:** Dilute 30X Antibody conjugate into Antibody Conjugate Diluent Buffer to yield 1X Antibody Conjugate. Preparation in 20 minutes before the assay.
- **1X HRP Conjugate:** Dilute 30X HRP conjugate into HRP Conjugate Diluent Buffer to yield 1X HRP Conjugate. Preparation in 20 minutes before the assay.
- **Standard:** add 0.8 mL of Standard & Sample Diluent Buffer to the standard vial. Allow all component to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation after initial reconstitution.

Standard tube	IL36 beta (pg/mL)	Standard / Sample Diluent Buffer (μL)	Standard stock, 1000 pg/mL (μL)
S1	1000	0	800
S2	500	400	400 of S1
S3	250	400	400 of S2
S4	125	400	400 of S3
S5	62.5	400	400 of S4
S6	31.3	400	400 of S5
S7	15.6	400	400 of S6
S0	0	400	0

### ASSAY PROCEDURE

All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature (RT, 22-25°C) before use. Standards and samples should be assayed in duplicates.

1. Add **100 µL** of **Standards and prepared samples** into the appropriate wells of the Antibody Coated Microplate.
2. Incubate at **37°C** for **90 minutes**.
3. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process 4 times for a total **5 washes**. Wash by filling each well with **1× Wash Buffer (350 µL)** using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher. Keep the Wash Buffer in the wells for 30 sec before remove. Complete removal of liquid at each is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating, decanting or blotting against clean paper towels.
4. Add **100 µL** of the **1X Antibody Conjugate** per well. Then cover the plate with the Plate Sealer. Incubate at **37°C** for **60 minutes**.
5. Aspirate and wash plate as in step 3.
6. Add **100 µL** of the **1X HRP Conjugate** per well. Then cover the plate with the Plate Sealer. Incubate at **37°C** for **30 minutes**.
7. Aspirate and wash plate as in step 3.
8. Add **100 µL** of **TMB Substrate** to each well, including the blank wells. Incubate in the dark for **15 minutes** at **37°C**.
9. Immediately Add **100 µL** of **Stop Solution** to each well, including the blank wells. The color of the solution should change from blue to yellow.
10. Read the OD with a microplate reader at **450 nm** immediately. It is recommended reading the absorbance **within 3 minutes** after adding the stop solution.

### CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. Subtract zero point (S0) from all standards and unknowns to determine corrected absorbance.
2. Using log-log, semi-log or linear graph paper, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each standard against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical (Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
3. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. 4 Parameter Logistics is the preferred method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
4. arigo provides GainData®, an in-house development ELISA data calculator, for ELISA data result analysis. Please refer our GainData® website for details. (<https://www.arigobio.com/elisa-analysis>)
5. If the samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be further converted by the appropriate dilution factor according to the sample preparation procedure as described above.

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### QUALITY ASSURANCE

The sensitivity of the Human IL36 beta ELISA kit is 7.8 pg/mL.

#### Specificity

This kit do not cross-reacting with Human IL-1 RAcP, IL-1 Rrp-2, IL-36 $\alpha$ , IL-36 $\gamma$ ; Mouse IL-36 $\alpha$ , IL-36 $\beta$ , IL-36 $\gamma$ ; Porcine IL-36 $\alpha$ , IL-36 $\beta$ , IL-36 $\gamma$ .

#### Intra-assay and Inter-assay precision

The CV value of intra-assay precision was  $\leq 7.4\%$  and CV value of inter-assay precision was  $\leq 7.7\%$ .